

London Free Press.

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LOUON:

MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1855.

We have delayed the publication of our paper from Friday until to-day (Monday) in order to get more accurate returns from the election.

From the London Free Press—Extra, Aug. 6.

ROANE COUNTY.

We are indebted to Wm. Y. Huff, Esq., for the following statement of the vote of this county, which was taken from the official returns at Kingston:

Gov.—Henry, whig, 912 157 maj.
Johnson, dem., 755
Con.—Van Dyke, whig, 872 77
Smith, dem., 795
Sen.—Nelson, whig, 701
Oliphant, dem., 731 30
Davis, whig, 131
Wells, whig, 21
Roberts, whig, none.
Rep.—Patton, whig, 941 297
Burnett, dem., 644

It will be seen that old Roane has given "our Gus" an increased majority. This is gratifying when we take into the account that a large number employed upon the Railroad and the bridge, who have not before voted in this county, supported the Democratic ticket—having come here regular local voters. In this civil district, Van Dyke fell behind Henry twelve votes, and Smith ran ahead of Johnson twelve votes, which show that *sic* whigs voted for Smith.

McMinn County.—Gov. Johnson 926; Henry 779. Con. Smith 919; Van Dyke 735. Sen. Reagan, dem., 761; Stuart, dem., 504; Doyle, dem., 331. Rep.—Cook, whig, 920; Cunningham, 699. Joint Rep.—Lillard, dem., 895; Hoyl, dem., 789. One precinct to hear from, which, we understand, will give a democratic majority of about thirty.

Monroe County.—We have not yet received full returns from Monroe. Our information is, that so far as heard from, Johnson's majority is 222; Smith, 259 majority; Reagan, 281. Four precincts to hear from, which will not material change the above majorities. George Brown, whig, is elected Representative by a large majority.

Knox County.—For Gov. Henry 2,308; Johnson 787. Congress—Maynard, whig, 1,760; Churchill, dem., 1,210. Maynard's majority is only 550, which defeats his election. Nelson ran far ahead of all others for the Senate; and Mabry is elected to the lower House by a majority of 28 over White.

Meigs County.—Gov.—Johnson 561; Henry 118. Congress—Smith 538; Van Dyke 122. Senate—Stuart 348; Reagan 188; Doyle 116. Joint Rep.—Lillard 483; Hoyl 167.

Blount County.—We have not received the returns from this county, but learn that Gen. Wallace is elected to the Legislature.

Bradley County.—Johnson makes a gain in Bradley of over 300, and carries the county by a still larger majority for Congress. Tibbs, whig, elected to the lower House by a majority of 84.

Hamilton County.—We have received the official vote of this county. The vote stands thus: Johnson 972; Henry 735; Smith 992; Van Dyke 749; Havron 738; Rawlings 616; Conaster 211. Rep.—Pope 937; Frazier 698.

The official returns show the following democratic majorities:

Johnson 187; Smith 245; Coart (rep.) 371; Havron (sen.) 225; and Pope (demo.) 230.

Davidson.—Gov.—Henry 2,597; Johnson 1,951. Reid is elected to the Senate, and Clements is elected to the House.

Jefferson.—Fifteen precincts heard from—seven to hear from. Henry 681; Johnson 241. Congress—Watkins 606; Taylor 273; Campbell 141. Hubbard (whig) is elected to the House.

Anderson.—Henry 545; Johnson 318; Maynard 413; Churchill 427.

Fentress.—A gentleman from Fentress reports the following vote—Maynard 186; Churchill 466.

Williamson.—All but two precincts heard from. Henry 1,410; Johnson 634. Congress—Ready 1,360; Barry 621. Senate—Perkins 1,840; McConico 940; Nunn 943. House—Erwin 1,297; Whitcomb 618. The two precincts to hear from will increase the whig majorities.

Grainger County.—Maynard's majority, 27. Churchill's gain, 216. Johnson's gain, 216.

Hawkins.—Brownlow passed down in the stage on Sunday evening, and reports that the Whigs have elected the Representative but that Johnson makes a gain of some 300.

Whig Gains in Middle Tennessee.—We have full and partial returns from the following counties in Middle Tennessee. Maj. Henry gained in Davidson 69; Sumner 134; Montgomery 38; Wayne 49; Bedford 146; Wilson 100. In Cannon, Maury, Giles and Hardin, whig gains are reported. Johnson makes a gain in Franklin of 141; in Rutherford a small democratic gain is reported; also in Williamson a democratic gain is reported. Hardeman gives a democratic gain of 35.

If the gains in Middle and West Tennessee continue in the same ratio to those heard from, there can be no doubt of Henry's election by a small majority.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry, Johnson, Van Dyke, Smith.
Blount.....400 200 sup. 200
Monroe.....157 77 200
Roane.....185 200
McMinn.....527 531
Polk.....278 276
Hamilton.....187 243
Rhea.....130 130
Meigs.....433 436
Bledsoe.....171 96
Marion.....200 sup. 200 sup.
928 978 2016

We are indebted to our friends of the Banner for the following:

Election Returns.—Franklin County.—As far as heard from, Johnson 1,208; Henry 364—one precinct to hear from—Democratic gain.

Williams elected to the Legislature.

Sumner.—Winchester, Dem., majority for House of Representatives 200. Henry's gain over Pierce's majority 134.

Montgomery.—Official vote: Henry 305 maj.; Zollicoffer 253 majority; Robertson 247 majority; Bailey 406 majority; House 295 majority.

Rutherford.—Cooper, Whig, Floater elected. McKnight, whig, for Representative, elected.

Returns incomplete—small gain for Johnson reported.

Bedford.—All the precincts heard from but one, which casts between 80 and 90 votes Henry 1,327; Johnson 1,137. Wisener, for Rep., 1,278; Bobo, Dem., 1,103. Cooper, Floater, 1,255; Baskette, Dem., 979.

Wayne.—Whig gain 49. Three precincts to hear from.

Maury.—Two precincts to hear from—the vote about the same as at last Presidential election.

Giles.—No returns—vote reported to be about the same as at last Presidential election.

Williamson.—Reported Whig loss of 100 votes.

Wilson.—Reported Whig loss 101.

Cannon.—Reported Whig gain.

Hardin.—Broyles, Whig, elected to the House of Representatives—being a Whig gain.

Hardeman.—Democratic gain 35.

THE LEGISLATURE

So far as heard from the following gentlemen have been elected.

Senate.
Knox & Roane.—John R. Nelson, whig.

Meigs, McMinn, Polk and Monroe.—J. A. Reagan, dem.

Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton and Bradley.—J. M. Haron, dem.

Williamson and Rutherford.—Wm. O'Neal Perkins, whig.

Davidson.—Reid, whig.

House.
Roane.—John A. Patton, whig.

Monroe.—Geo. Brown, whig.

Knox.—G. W. Mabry, whig.

McMinn.—Birch Cook, whig.

Hawkins.—James White, whig.

Blount.—Gen. Wallace, dem.

McMinn, Meigs & Polk.—Lillard, dem.

Williamson.—W. E. Erwin, whig.

Jefferson.—H. H. Hubbard, whig.

Hardin.—Broyles, whig gain.

Franklin.—Williams, dem.

Sumner.—Winchester, dem.

Montgomery.—John F. House, whig.

Davidson.—Clements, whig.

THE VOTE IN 1852 AND 1853.

Dis. & Cos. Scott. Pierce.
1. Carter.....585 140
Coke.....743 193
Green.....780 1307
Hawkins.....778 831
Hancock.....241 336
Johnson.....355 93
Jefferson.....1170 312
Sevier.....621 80
Sullivan.....260 1114
Washington.....565 853

Total.....6107 5262 0000 0000 0000 0000
2. Anderson.....602 267 000 000 000 000
Campbell.....313 252 000 000 000 000
Claiborne.....503 519 000 000 000 000
Fentress.....153 411 000 000 000 000
Grainger.....352 474 000 000 000 000
Knox.....1863 565 000 000 000 000
Morgan.....240 223 000 000 000 000
Overton.....345 1030 000 000 000 000
Scott.....394 100 000 000 000 000

Total.....5175 3832 0000 0000 0000 0000
3. Blount.....827 566 000 000 000 000
Bledsoe.....454 269 000 000 000 000
Bradley.....517 778 000 000 000 000
Hamilton.....774 648 000 000 000 000
Marion.....553 232 000 000 000 000
McMinn.....796 866 000 000 000 000
Meigs.....141 412 000 000 000 000
Monroe.....805 847 000 000 000 000
Polk.....272 740 000 000 000 000
Roane.....820 678 000 000 000 000
Rhea.....300 307 000 000 000 000

Total.....6199 6103 0000 0000 0000 0000
4. Coffee.....205 722 000 000 000 000
DeKalb.....559 568 000 000 000 000
Grady.....513 509 000 000 000 000
Jackson.....1118 703 000 000 000 000
Macdonald.....616 374 000 000 000 000
Smith.....1712 520 000 000 000 000
Van Buren.....107 165 000 000 000 000
Warren.....314 922 000 000 000 000
White.....349 518 000 000 000 000

Total.....5684 4839 0000 0000 0000 0000
5. Cannon.....453 727 000 000 000 000
Rutherford.....1495 1313 000 000 000 000
Sumner.....825 1563 000 000 000 000
Wilson.....2248 923 000 000 000 000
Williamson.....1583 763 000 000 000 000

Total.....6604 5289 0000 0000 0000 0000
6. Bedford.....1390 1356 000 000 000 000
Franklin.....330 1133 000 000 000 000
Lincoln.....606 2297 000 000 000 000
Marshall.....566 1340 000 000 000 000
Maury.....1314 1799 000 000 000 000

Total.....4326 7925 0000 0000 0000 0000
7. Benton.....340 485 000 000 000 000
Deatur.....403 1447 000 000 000 000
Giles.....543 808 000 000 000 000
Hardin.....241 839 000 000 000 000
Humphreys.....263 471 000 000 000 000
Lawrence.....349 583 000 000 000 000
Lewis.....431 186 000 000 000 000
McNairy.....356 307 000 000 000 000
Perry.....325 314 000 000 000 000
Wayne.....566 380 000 000 000 000

Total.....5729 6733 0000 0000 0000 0000
8. Davidson.....2623 2059 000 000 000 000
Dickson.....1013 769 000 000 000 000
Montgomery.....1260 993 000 000 000 000
Robertson.....533 725 000 000 000 000
Stewart.....323 607 000 000 000 000

Total.....5152 5153 0000 0000 0000 0000
9. Carroll.....1496 619 000 000 000 000
Dyer.....508 411 000 000 000 000
Gibson.....1570 901 000 000 000 000
Henry.....899 1516 000 000 000 000
Henderson.....1193 511 000 000 000 000
Leavelle.....320 277 000 000 000 000
Obion.....431 644 000 000 000 000
Tipton.....357 563 000 000 000 000
Weakly.....783 1149 000 000 000 000

Total.....7569 6623 0000 0000 0000 0000
10. Fayette.....1006 1034 000 000 000 000
Haywood.....790 732 000 000 000 000
Hardeman.....716 1024 000 000 000 000
Madison.....1426 819 000 000 000 000
Shelby.....1824 1628 000 000 000 000

Total.....5762 5237 0000 0000 0000 0000
Grand total:
Scott.....58,802
Pierce.....57,123
Scott's maj., 1,679

Female Piety.—The Gen. of all others which endures the longest of a lady's character, unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of the countenance—the grace and strength of her intellect—yet her loveliness is uncrowned till piety throws around the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in desires and associations. The spell which binds her affections to the things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her faith and hope to the habitation of her God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thralldom of earth, and wreathed with a garland of glory. Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many; princes and conquerors may bow in admiration at the shrine of her love; the sons of science and poetry may enshrine her memory in history and song, yet her piety must be her ornament—her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the mighty throng, who have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and given voice to the melody of heaven. With such a treasure, every lawful gratification on earth may be purchased; friendships will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow will lose their sting, and her character will possess a price far above riches; life will be but a pleasant visit to the earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trumpet shall be heard, and sleeping millions wake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented faultless before the throne of God, with exceeding joy and a crown of glory that shall never fade away. Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind; wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field, may flourish and charm for a season, but like the flowers, those gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and misfortune will stop the current of wit and humor. In the gloomy seasons, piety will support the drooping soul like the refreshing dew upon the parched earth. Such is piety, like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of a woman's heart, it grows, extending its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till transplanted and set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the Paradise of God. Follow this star—it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life, guide the gloom that gathers around a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death, into the heaven of promised rest—Presbyterian.

Owing to the unfavorable news from Spain regarding the injury of the grape vines, raisins are held at better prices, and a cargo of 7,000 to 8,000 boxes was sold on Saturday, at New York, to arrive, at \$2.70.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

REMARKS BY ALFONSO, St. Francisco, April 22.—The time has been when religion was scarce article in this country. It's better now, and the moral and religious sense of the people is improving every day. The methodists have their conferences, their circuits, their stations, their preachers and exhorters, all over the country. The Presbyterians, ever vigilant and industrious give in all the cities and towns, acquiring an influence and swaying the popular feeling to a great extent; and the Baptists are equally industrious if not so numerous or influential. The Episcopalians flourish in the cities, where they have able ministers and the handsomest churches; and the Catholics are prosperous at the old missions in San Francisco and some other places. The American population complain of lack talent in this church among the "Fathers." The emigrant need not fear without his accustomed church privileges in this country. The greater danger is that he will leave his religion behind him. There are several ways leading out of California to the "great highway," of which we read in the good book.

The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics, all have their lines, which they say connect with the "highway of holiness," and each line is furnishing suitable cars to accommodate the "travelers to eternity," who start from California. Do you see those plain looking cars yonder? That is the Methodist train. The little noisy, strong-looking locomotive you see there is the "John Wesley." It always starts off with a tremendous load. The road runs meandering up and down the rivers, across the prairies, through the woods, by all the towns, along all the settlements, past every hut, and to the very tops of the mountains, and the trains stop at every place for passengers. The conductors are plain, practical and energetic men. The passengers are zealous and enthusiastic. When they start off they shout about, and you would think "the kingdom of heaven suffered violence, and the violent (were about) to take it by storm." On their banners is inscribed "Religion in earnest," and as they pass through the woods, they make the welkin ring with the sound—

"Bright Cannons bright Cannon!"

We are bound for the land of Canaan." Yonder is the Baptist depot. Their cars are stout, the seats uncushioned, the conductors exacting and circumspect, and the passengers numerous and pious. The train is drawn by the "Baptists," (a Greek word, to immerse.) It is surprising how so small a locomotive can take so heavy a train over such a rough road. They have tunneled "mountains of sin," and bridged the hollows "iniquity," but water has no terrors for them, and hence they plumb through the "River Jordan"—

"To Canaan's fair and happy land,

Where my possessions lie."

But see there! Do you notice that beautiful train of cars yonder, with handsome gothic windows and velvet cushioned seats? Do you see the surprise, the silk gowns, the golden crosses? That is the Episcopal train. That gorgeously appointed and smoothly running locomotive is "Henry the Eighth." It sweeps over the solid T rail as if propelled by Eire's son's new "Motor." It is the most fashionable and genteel train that runs out of California. (The Unitarians are not fully under weight yet.) The train towards heaven is a vast number of worldly wisdom, theological learning and pious gentility. It is supposed that St. Peter, who has the keys, is of opinion that the passengers who come in these cars are his relatives and descendants; albeit he doesn't like the name of the locomotive—"Henry the Eighth," in his opinion, having been a great scamp.

The Presbyterians, however, are doing the best business in California. Their train, the mind, inculcate indelible morals, have skillful engineers, intelligent conductors, and well arranged cars. They run through a hostile country; they come in contact with Sabbath-breakers, gamblers and drunkards, and pounce on the "hosts of sin" everywhere. They are skillful in a maneuver, and display superior generalship throughout the whole of California. They are downy, they have missionaries in all important places, they have colporteurs or runners on the steamboats, beating for passengers, and Satan himself cannot get up an enterprise without danger of having a Presbyterian after him to spy out his plans, and to borrow his thunder.

But listen those chimneys the Catholic train is about to start. Those old cars look as though they were made a thousand years ago—antiquated, dark, gloomy, rusty, but very stout old cars. They run full, however. See the crosses and Latin inscription, and see those "sisters," bonnets. The more one looks around here the more he sees to interest him. The road from California connects with that old line from Rome, which was started in the year of our Lord 1848, and is supposed to be the most direct way to Heaven. It enters at the front door, while all the other lines "climb up some other way." So they say.

Money.—At the East, we have late rates continue to note in the Money Market. The rates continue at from 5 to 7 1/2 cent for short paper. Long paper is avoided in view of the present unsettled state of foreign affairs. Should there be a war in Europe, the channel for capital would be changed. Capitalists, therefore, prefer to keep control of their means. The Banks are discounting freely for their customers; and money is plenty, with no pressing calls.

While under the uncertainty of European affairs, money remains comparatively inactive, the Money Market is very animated, though somewhat checked by the rapid advance in freight, consequent upon the "war news," for should there be war in Europe, the carrying trade will be confined to American shipping entirely, and the supply would not be equal to the demand. The current opinion is that there will be no war—at present at least—though the advances made by Russia upon the Turkish territory will need some explanation.

Foreign Exchange has fluctuated from 109 to 109 1/2, and at last reports the latter quotation was being paid for favorite names only.

The best class of Railroad Securities were in demand. Fancy Stocks are much depressed, with little appearance of an immediate recovery. Erie has fluctuated some, and is somewhat heavy under the recent changes in the administration of the Company, but is now held at 77 1/2. A decline is also noted in Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares, attributable, we suppose, to the construction of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road, furnishing a more direct line between the two points.

The stock of the Crystal Palace sold on the 13th at 145, and on the 19th at 125@126—quite a falling off.

At the West, the Money Market continues easy. Street rates for good paper 8 to 10 per cent. The Banks supply their customers readily. Business is slack, though as good as can be expected at this season. Our reports of "Railroad Earnings" show a prosperous state of affairs among the various lines.—(Cincinnati Railroad Record, July 28.)

The Virginia Corn Crop.—The Richmond Enquirer says the corn problem is pretty well solved. In all the eastern portion of Virginia there will be good crops. The regular succession of seasons since the first of the present month has given the cornfields the most vigorous and promising aspect. Early planted corn is already beyond the hazard of dry weather.

Fatal Duel.—Charleston, August 2.—A duel was fought near this city, at 6 o'clock this morning, between JOHN DUNSTON, of Chester District, and J. DAVIDSON LEGARE, of Charleston. The latter was killed at the first fire.

An American Lady at the Court of St. James.

The New York Express publishes the following extract of a letter from an American lady in London to a gentleman in New York: "It is dated July 15, 1855:

"I most unexpectedly received an invitation to the Court Ball of Queen Victoria. It is the etiquette of the court that no one shall receive an invitation to attend the ball who has not been presented at the preceding drawing-room. All my friends regretted so much when I came that the last drawing-room had taken place, for not even a peeress of the realm could be invited unless she had been previously presented. Well, in spite of all this, your friend received an invitation, and attended the ball. I entered the room in company with Mr. Ingersoll and suite, and precisely at ten the glass doors flew open, and the Queen walked up a long line of noble ladies, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain. First came the Queen of England, and by her side the Queen of Hanover, then the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Maids of Honor. Next came Prince Albert and the King of Hanover, the crown Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar and the gentlemen lords in waiting, all passing on to the Throne, upon which the royal personages seated themselves. The Queen is small, and although not handsome, she has a bright cordial smile which lights up her face charmingly. She dances with great grace and spirit and is as unaffected as a child. Prince Albert is a splendid looking personage, but not quite so tall, and rather stout.

"The Lord Chamberlain was introduced to me, and said as I was not present at the last drawing-room I must be presented to her Majesty. He commanded a space to be made in front of the Throne, and lords and ladies all stood back, while I was taken up to her Majesty and presented in a special manner, in the presence of the crowned heads, and the rank and beauty of England. Her Majesty arose and greeted me with a most cordial bow, while I made a low courtesy before her, then to the other sovereigns by her side, and to Prince Albert. When I mingled again with the crowd it was amusing to overhear the whispers. "Who can it be?" "Oh, some one of great distinction, or her Majesty would not have honored her by such a special reception." At last an old duchess said, "Why it is an extraordinary clever person from America, who is treated quite like a queen in her own country."

"There were 2,000 persons present, and I of all that number only had the honor of being presented to her Majesty, 'Madame America.' I assure you the compliment paid me of such a particular presentation soon made me the object of all observers, and the ball was a scene of enchantment to me. Just fancy 2,000 people, every lady in the richest toilet, glittering with diamonds and precious jewels; every gentleman in uniform or in court dress; then the delicious music, the beautiful statues, the splendid pictures, all made it a glorious spectacle, well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to behold."

The American lady so honored by the Queen of England, is a fair daughter of the South, Mrs. LeVert, of Mobile, a lady of rare and varied intellectual accomplishments. The Mobile Register says:

The compliment thus paid to Mrs. LeVert, and through her to her country, is of the highest and most gratifying significance. The fair recipient will easily prove to the titled and haughty aristocracy of Britain that American Southern ladies can match in extent and variety of attainments and accomplishments, and elegance of mind and manner, the proudest born and learned of any land.

Sources of Comfort.—Comfort does not mean merely warmth, good furniture, and good eating and drinking. It means something far more than this. It includes cleanliness, pure air, order, frugality—a word, household and domestic government. Comfort is the soil in which the human being grows—not only physically, but morally also. It lies indeed at the root of many virtues. Comfort is in a great measure a relative term. What is comfort to one man would be deemed wretchedness by another accustomed to finer habits of living. Even the commonest mechanics of this day would consider it a misery to have to live after the style of nobles a few centuries back; to sleep on straw beds, and live in rooms littered with rubbish; without glazed windows to their apartments, and these lit up in the evenings by a pine torch, the wind careering through the dreary chamber. In respect to the elements of substantial comfort, there can be no question that the English people have made extraordinary progress during the last few centuries.

See the working man's cottage now—what it is, or what it ought to be. All tight and snug, dry and clean; the floor swept and sanded; a bright fire blazing in the chimney; a clean warm bed to lie on; books on the shelf, and flowers in the window; a home of contentment, taste, and comfort. That is what every house, even the poorest man's, ought to be. But that is not all. Where there is comfort, there is contentment and absence of filget. Comfort depends as much on persons as on things. "And it is out of the character and temper of those who govern households that the feeling of comfort arises, much more than out of handsome furniture, warm rooms, or any sort of luxurious and conveniences. Comfortable people are kindly tempered. That may be set down as an invariable condition of comfort. There must be peace, mutual help, and a disposition to make the best of everything. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Comfortable people are persons of sound common sense, discretion, prudence, and economy.

They have a natural affinity for honesty and justice, goodness and truth. They do not run into debt, for that is a species of dishonesty. They live within their means and lay by something for a rainy day. They provide for the things of their own household, yet they are not wanting either in proper hospitality and benevolence on fitting occasions. And what they do in the latter direction is done without ostentation or loud talking. Comfortable people do everything in order. They are systematic, steady, sober industrious. You will never find them in a bustle of tying-up. As they do everything at the right time, so nothing is done in a hurry or "muddled over." Comfortable people dress comfortably. They adapt themselves to the season—neither shivering in winter, nor perspiring in summer. You will find they expend more on warm stockings than on gold rings; and prefer healthy good bedding to gaudy window curtains. Their chairs are solid, not gimcrack. They will bear sitting upon, though they may not be ornamental. Everything they have is convenient, snug, comfortable, and you have pleasure in feeling yourself in the midst of them.—Eliza Cook.